

09/867,935

**Zand, Kambiz**

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09867935\_CLS

Most Frequently Occurring Classifications of Patents Returned  
From A Search of 09867935 on March 22, 2005

Original Classifications

8 380/30  
2 348/441  
2 712/34  
2 713/168  
2 713/171  
2 718/105

Cross-Reference Classifications

6 380/28  
4 380/30  
3 380/29  
3 713/173  
2 380/285  
2 380/286  
2 382/240  
2 705/66  
2 708/490  
2 712/16  
2 713/180  
2 718/105

Combined Classifications

12 380/30  
6 380/28  
4 718/105  
3 380/285  
3 380/29  
3 713/173  
2 348/441  
2 380/286  
2 382/240  
2 705/66  
2 708/490  
2 712/11  
2 712/15  
2 712/16  
2 712/21  
2 712/34  
2 713/168  
2 713/169  
2 713/171  
2 713/180  
2 718/100

## 09867935 CLSTITLES

Titles of Most Frequently Occurring Classifications of Patents Returned

From A Search of 09867935 on March 22, 2005

12	380/30	(8 OR, 4 XR)
	Class 380	: CRYPTOGRAPHY
	380/28	PARTICULAR ALGORITHMIC FUNCTION ENCODING
	380/30	.Public key
6	380/28	(0 OR, 6 XR)
	Class 380	: CRYPTOGRAPHY
	380/28	PARTICULAR ALGORITHMIC FUNCTION ENCODING
4	718/105	(2 OR, 2 XR)
	Class 718	: ELECTRICAL COMPUTERS AND DIGITAL PROCESSING SYSTEMS: VIRTUAL MACHINE TASK OR PROCESS MANAGEMENT OR TASK
		MANAGEMENT/CONTROL
	718/100	TASK MANAGEMENT OR CONTROL
	718/102	.Process scheduling
	718/105	..Load balancing
3	380/285	(1 OR, 2 XR)
	Class 380	: CRYPTOGRAPHY
	380/277	KEY MANAGEMENT
	380/278	.Key distribution
	380/283	..User-to-user key distributed over data link (i.e., no center)
	380/285	...By public key method
3	380/29	(0 OR, 3 XR)
	Class 380	: CRYPTOGRAPHY
	380/28	PARTICULAR ALGORITHMIC FUNCTION ENCODING
	380/29	.NBS/DES algorithm
3	713/173	(0 OR, 3 XR)
	Class 713	: ELECTRICAL COMPUTERS AND DIGITAL PROCESSING SYSTEMS: SUPPORT
	713/150	MULTIPLE COMPUTER COMMUNICATION USING CRYPTOGRAPHY
	713/168	.Particular communication authentication technique
	713/172	..Intelligent token
	713/173	...Pre-loaded with certificate
2	348/441	(2 OR, 0 XR)
	Class 348	: TELEVISION

09867935 CLSTITLES  
348/441 FORMAT CONVERSION

2 380/286 (0 OR, 2 XR)  
Class 380 : CRYPTOGRAPHY  
380/277 KEY MANAGEMENT  
380/286 .Key escrow or recovery

2 382/240 (0 OR, 2 XR)  
Class 382 : IMAGE ANALYSIS  
382/232 IMAGE COMPRESSION OR CODING  
382/240 .Pyramid, hierarchy, or tree structure

2 705/66 (0 OR, 2 XR)  
Class 705 : DATA PROCESSING: FINANCIAL, BUSINESS  
PRACTICE, MANAGEMENT, OR COST/PRICE DETERMIN  
ATION  
705/50 BUSINESS PROCESSING USING CRYPTOGRAPHY  
705/64 .Secure transaction (e.g., EFT/POS)  
705/65 ..Including intelligent token (e.g., electroni  
c  
purse)  
705/66 ...Intelligent token initializing or reloading

2 708/490 (0 OR, 2 XR)  
Class 708 : ELECTRICAL COMPUTERS: ARITHMETIC PROCESSING  
AND CALCULATING  
708/100 ELECTRICAL DIGITAL CALCULATING COMPUTER  
708/200 .Particular function performed  
708/490 ..Arithmetical operation

2 712/11 (1 OR, 1 XR)  
Class 712 : ELECTRICAL COMPUTERS AND DIGITAL PROCESSING  
SYSTEMS: PROCESSING ARCHITECTURES AND INS  
TRUCTION  
712/11  
PROCESSING  
712/11  
PROCESSING ARCHITECTURE  
712/10 .Array processor  
712/11 ..Array processor element interconnection

2 712/15 (1 OR, 1 XR)  
Class 712 : ELECTRICAL COMPUTERS AND DIGITAL PROCESSING  
SYSTEMS: PROCESSING ARCHITECTURES AND INS  
TRUCTION  
712/11  
PROCESSING  
712/11  
PROCESSING ARCHITECTURE  
712/10 .Array processor  
712/11 ..Array processor element interconnection

09867935 CLSTITLES  
712/15 ...Reconfiguring

2 712/16 (0 OR, 2 XR)  
Class 712 : ELECTRICAL COMPUTERS AND DIGITAL PROCESSING  
SYSTEMS: PROCESSING ARCHITECTURES AND INS

TRUCTION

712/1 PROCESSING  
712/10 PROCESSING ARCHITECTURE  
.Array processor  
712/16 ..Array processor operation

2 712/21 (1 OR, 1 XR)  
Class 712 : ELECTRICAL COMPUTERS AND DIGITAL PROCESSING  
SYSTEMS: PROCESSING ARCHITECTURES AND INS

TRUCTION

712/1 PROCESSING  
712/10 PROCESSING ARCHITECTURE  
.Array processor  
712/16 ..Array processor operation  
712/21 ...Multiple instruction, Multiple data (MIMD)

2 712/34 (2 OR, 0 XR)  
Class 712 : ELECTRICAL COMPUTERS AND DIGITAL PROCESSING  
SYSTEMS: PROCESSING ARCHITECTURES AND INS

TRUCTION

712/1 PROCESSING  
712/32 PROCESSING ARCHITECTURE  
.Microprocessor or multichip or multimodule  
processor having sequential program contro  
l  
712/34 ..Including coprocessor

2 713/168 (2 OR, 0 XR)  
Class 713 : ELECTRICAL COMPUTERS AND DIGITAL PROCESSING  
SYSTEMS: SUPPORT

713/150 MULTIPLE COMPUTER COMMUNICATION USING  
CRYPTOGRAPHY  
713/168 .Particular communication authentication  
technique

2 713/169 (1 OR, 1 XR)  
Class 713 : ELECTRICAL COMPUTERS AND DIGITAL PROCESSING  
SYSTEMS: SUPPORT

713/150 MULTIPLE COMPUTER COMMUNICATION USING  
CRYPTOGRAPHY  
713/168 .Particular communication authentication  
technique

09867935 CLSTITLES

713/169 ..Mutual entity authentication

2 713/171 (2 OR, 0 XR)

Class 713 : ELECTRICAL COMPUTERS AND DIGITAL PROCESSING  
SYSTEMS: SUPPORT

713/150 MULTIPLE COMPUTER COMMUNICATION USING  
CRYPTOGRAPHY

713/168 .Particular communication authentication  
technique

713/171 ..Having key exchange

2 713/180 (0 OR, 2 XR)

Class 713 : ELECTRICAL COMPUTERS AND DIGITAL PROCESSING  
SYSTEMS: SUPPORT

713/150 MULTIPLE COMPUTER COMMUNICATION USING  
CRYPTOGRAPHY

713/168 .Particular communication authentication  
technique

713/180 ..Generating specific digital signature type  
(e.g., blind, shared, or undeniable)

2 718/100 (1 OR, 1 XR)

Class 718 : ELECTRICAL COMPUTERS AND DIGITAL PROCESSING  
SYSTEMS: VIRTUAL MACHINE TASK OR PROCESS MAN

AGEMENT OR TASK

MANAGEMENT/CONTROL

718/100 TASK MANAGEMENT OR CONTROL

35

PLUS Search Results for S/N 09867935, Searched March 22, 2005

The Patent Linguistics Utility System (PLUS) is a USPTO automated search system for U.S. Patents from 1971 to the present. PLUS is a query-by-example search system which produces a list of patents that are most closely related linguistically to the application searched. This search was prepared by the staff of the Scientific and Technical Information Center, SIRA.

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5862400  
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4860201  
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09867935\_LIST

3584782  
4608659  
4979141  
5280547  
5311454  
5365470  
6035041  
6192388  
5539836  
5815602  
4330833  
5503153  
5666163  
6141054  
4920487

- 91867,935


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Best 200 shown

Relevance scale

**1 Strength of two data encryption standard implementations under timing attacks**

Alejandro Hevia, Marcos Kiwi

November 1999 **ACM Transactions on Information and System Security (TISSEC)**, Volume 2 Issue 4.Full text available: [pdf\(183.73 KB\)](#)Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#), [review](#)

We study the vulnerability of two implementations of the Data Encryption Standard (DES) cryptosystem under a timing attack. A timing attack is a method, recently proposed by Paul Kocher, that is designed to break cryptographic systems. It exploits the engineering aspects involved in the implementation of cryptosystems and might succeed even against cryptosystems that remain impervious to sophisticated cryptanalytic techniques. A timing attack is, essentially, a way of obtaining some users ...

**Keywords:** cryptanalysis, cryptography, data encryption standard, timing attack

**2 Signature schemes based on the strong RSA assumption**

Ronald Cramer, Victor Shoup

August 2000 **ACM Transactions on Information and System Security (TISSEC)**, Volume 3 Issue 3Full text available: [pdf\(168.52 KB\)](#)Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#), [review](#)

We describe and analyze a new digital signature scheme. The new scheme is quite efficient, does not require the signer to maintain any state, and can be proven secure against adaptive chosen message attack under a reasonable intractability assumption, the so-called strong RSA assumption. Moreover, a hash function can be incorporated into the scheme in such a way that it is also secure in the random oracle model under the standard RSA assumption.

**Keywords:** RSA, digital signatures, provable security

**3 Practical multi-candidate election system**
Olivier Baudron, Pierre-Alain Fouque, David Pointcheval, Jacques Stern, Guillaume Poupard  
August 2001 **Proceedings of the twentieth annual ACM symposium on Principles of distributed computing**

Full text available:  pdf(898.50 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

The aim of electronic voting schemes is to provide a set of protocols that allow voters to cast ballots while a group of authorities collect the votes and output the final tally. In this paper we describe a practical multi-candidate election scheme that guarantees privacy of voters, public verifiability, and robustness against a coalition of malicious authorities. Furthermore, we address the problem of receipt-freeness and incoercibility of voters. Our new scheme is based on the Paillier cryp ...

4 Error spreading: a perception-driven approach to handling error in continuous media streaming 

Srivatsan Varadarajan, Hung Q. Ngo, Jaideep Srivastava  
February 2002 **IEEE/ACM Transactions on Networking (TON)**, Volume 10 Issue 1

Full text available:  pdf(377.04 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

With the growing popularity of the Internet, there is increasing interest in using it for audio and video transmission. Perceptual studies of audio and video viewing have shown that viewers find bursty losses, mostly caused by congestion, to be the most annoying disturbance, and hence these are critical issues to be addressed for continuous media streaming applications. Classical error handling techniques have mostly been geared toward ensuring that the transmission is correct, with no attention ...

**Keywords:** Bursty error, error spreading, multimedia

5 Coding and Encryption: On error preserving encryption algorithms for wireless video transmission 

Ali Saman Saman Tosun, Wu-chi Feng  
October 2001 **Proceedings of the ninth ACM international conference on Multimedia**

Full text available:  pdf(157.93 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

In this paper, we describe error preserving encryption mechanisms for transmission of video over wireless networks. One of the main problems with the secure transmission of data over wireless networks is that the bit errors that occur need to typically be resolved *before* decryption can begin. For video streaming applications, this is unacceptable due to the general requirement that video be presented to the user in a continuous manner with low latency. In this paper, we describe a systematic ...

**Keywords:** video encryption, wireless video transmission

6 A firmware organization for minimal error evaluation in numerical computations 

S. S. Hyder, V. Ung, J. Vignes  
September 1974 **Conference record of the 7th annual workshop on Microprogramming**

Full text available:  pdf(499.32 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

The use of numerical arithmetic developed for general use in continuous space, on computers where numerical values are represented by a finite number of significant digits leads to errors that tend to degenerate as computing progresses. The principle of the permutation-perturbation method is that, while in algebra a given algorithm provides a single result  $r$ , the same algorithm carried out on a computer provides a set  $R$  of numerical results that are all representative of the exact algebraic  $r$  ...

7 Research sessions: compression: Wavelet synopses with error guarantees 

Minos Garofalakis, Phillip B. Gibbons

June 2002 **Proceedings of the 2002 ACM SIGMOD international conference on Management of data**

Full text available:  [pdf\(1.44 MB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Recent work has demonstrated the effectiveness of the wavelet decomposition in reducing large amounts of data to compact sets of wavelet coefficients (termed "wavelet synopses") that can be used to provide fast and reasonably accurate approximate answers to queries. A major criticism of such techniques is that unlike, for example, random sampling, conventional wavelet synopses do not provide informative error guarantees on the accuracy of individual approximate answers. In fact, as this paper de ...

**8 Using permutations in regenerative simulations to reduce variance** 

James M. Calvin, Marvin K. Nakayama

April 1998 **ACM Transactions on Modeling and Computer Simulation (TOMACS)**, Volume 8 Issue 2

Full text available:  [pdf\(263.12 KB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

We propose a new estimator for a large class of performance measures obtained from a regenerative simulation of a system having two distinct sequences of regeneration times. To construct our new estimator, we first generate a sample path of a fixed number of cycles based on one sequence of regeneration times, divide the path into segments based on the second sequence of regeneration times, permute the segments, and calculate the performance on the new path using the first sequence of regeneration times ...

**Keywords:** efficiency improvement, permutations, regenerative simulation, variance reduction

**9 Session 9: Realizability semantics for error-tolerant logics: preliminary version** 

John C. Mitchell, Michael J. O'Donnell

March 1986 **Proceedings of the 1986 conference on Theoretical aspects of reasoning about knowledge**

Full text available:  [pdf\(1.59 MB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#)

Classical and constructive logics have shortcomings as foundations for sophisticated automated reasoning from large amounts of data because a single error in the data could produce a contradiction, logically implying all possible conclusions. Relevance logics have the potential to support sensible reasoning from data that contains a few errors, limiting the impact of those errors to assertions that are naturally related to the erroneous information. There are a number of competing formal systems ...

**10 Permutation warping for data parallel volume rendering** 

Craig M. Wittenbrink, Arun K. Soman

November 1993 **Proceedings of the 1993 symposium on Parallel rendering**

Full text available:  [pdf\(708.10 KB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

**11 The computational complexity of recognizing permutation functions** 

Keju Ma, Joachim von zur Gathen

May 1994 **Proceedings of the twenty-sixth annual ACM symposium on Theory of computing**

Full text available:  [pdf\(867.80 KB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

**12 Algorithmic luckiness**

Ralf Herbrich, Robert C. Williamson

March 2003 **The Journal of Machine Learning Research**, Volume 3Full text available:  [pdf\(487.22 KB\)](#)Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Classical statistical learning theory studies the generalisation performance of machine learning algorithms rather indirectly. One of the main detours is that algorithms are studied in terms of the hypothesis class that they draw their hypotheses from. In this paper, motivated by the luckiness framework of Shawe-Taylor et al. (1998), we study learning algorithms more directly and in a way that allows us to exploit the serendipity of the training sample. The main difference to previous approaches ...

**13 On randomization in sequential and distributed algorithms**

Rajiv Gupta, Scott A. Smolka, Shaji Bhaskar

March 1994 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 26 Issue 1Full text available:  [pdf\(8.01 MB\)](#)Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Probabilistic, or randomized, algorithms are fast becoming as commonplace as conventional deterministic algorithms. This survey presents five techniques that have been widely used in the design of randomized algorithms. These techniques are illustrated using 12 randomized algorithms—both sequential and distributed—that span a wide range of applications, including: primality testing (a classical problem in number theory), interactive probabilistic proof s ...

**Keywords:** Byzantine agreement, CSP, analysis of algorithms, computational complexity, dining philosophers problem, distributed algorithms, graph isomorphism, hashing, interactive probabilistic proof systems, leader election, message routing, nearest-neighbors problem, perfect hashing, primality testing, probabilistic techniques, randomized or probabilistic algorithms, randomized quicksort, sequential algorithms, transitive tournaments, universal hashing

**14 The design of MA48: a code for the direct solution of sparse unsymmetric linear systems of equations**

I. S. Duff, J. K. Reid

June 1996 **ACM Transactions on Mathematical Software (TOMS)**, Volume 22 Issue 2Full text available:  [pdf\(464.25 KB\)](#)Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

We describe the design of a new code for the direct solution of sparse unsymmetric linear systems of equations. The new code utilizes a novel restructuring of the symbolic and numerical phases, which increases speed and saves storage without sacrifice of numerical stability. Other features include switching to full-matrix processing in all phases of the computation enabling the use of all three levels of BLAS, treatment of rectangular or rank-deficient matrices, partial factorization, and i ...

**Keywords:** BLAS, Gaussian elimination, block triangular form, error estimation, sparse unsymmetric matrices

**15 Automatic parsing for content analysis**

Frederick J. Damerau

June 1970 **Communications of the ACM**, Volume 13 Issue 6Full text available:  [pdf\(4.07 MB\)](#)Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#)

Although automatic syntactic and semantic analysis is not yet possible for all of an unrestricted natural language text, some applications, of which content analysis is one, do not have such a stringent coverage requirement. Preliminary studies show that the Harvard Syntactic Analyzer can produce correct and unambiguous identification of the subject and object of certain verbs for approximately half of the relevant occurrences. This provides a degree of coverage for content analysis variable ...

**Keywords:** content analysis, information retrieval, language analysis, natural language processing, parsing, syntactic analysis, text processing

**16** [Research session 1: award winning papers: From discrepancy to declustering: near-optimal multidimensional declustering strategies for range queries](#)

Chung-Min Chen, Christine T. Cheng

June 2002 **Proceedings of the twenty-first ACM SIGMOD-SIGACT-SIGART symposium on Principles of database systems**

Full text available:  [pdf\(214.98 KB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Declustering schemes allocate data blocks among multiple disks to enable parallel retrieval. Given a declustering scheme  $D$ , its *response time* with respect to a query  $Q$ ,  $rt(Q)$ , is defined to be the maximum number of disk blocks of the query stored by the scheme in any one of the disks. If  $|Q|$  is the number of data blocks in  $Q$  and  $M$  is the number of disks then  $rt(Q)$  is at least  $\lceil |Q|/M \rceil$ . On ...

**Keywords:** declustering schemes, disk allocations, parallel database, range query

**17** [From discrepancy to declustering: Near-optimal multidimensional declustering strategies for range queries](#)

Chung-Min Chen, Christine T. Cheng

January 2004 **Journal of the ACM (JACM)**, Volume 51 Issue 1

Full text available:  [pdf\(225.33 KB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

Declustering schemes allocate data blocks among multiple disks to enable parallel retrieval. Given a declustering scheme  $D$ , its *response time* with respect to a query  $Q$ ,  $rt(Q)$ , is defined to be the maximum number of data blocks of the query stored by the scheme in any one of the disks. If  $|Q|$  is the number of data blocks in  $Q$  and  $M$  is the number of disks, then  $rt(Q)$  is at least  $\lceil |Q|/M \rceil$ . One way to eval ...

**Keywords:** Declustering schemes, disk allocations, parallel database, range query

**18** [Computational investigations of low-discrepancy sequences](#)

Ladislav Kocis, William J. Whiten

June 1997 **ACM Transactions on Mathematical Software (TOMS)**, Volume 23 Issue 2

Full text available:  [pdf\(295.58 KB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

The Halton, Sobol, and Faure sequences and the Braaten-Weller construction of the generalized Halton sequence are studied in order to assess their applicability for the quasi Monte Carlo integration with large number of variates. A modification of the Halton sequence (the Halton sequence leaped) and a new construction of the generalized Halton sequence are suggested for unrestricted number of dimensions and are shown to improve considerably on the original Halton sequence. Problems associat ...

**Keywords:** Faure sequence, Halton sequence, Monte Carlo and quasi Monte Carlo

integration, Sobol sequence, discrepancy, error of numerical integration, generalized Halton sequence, low-discrepancy sequences

**19 On diagnosis and correction of design errors**



Irith Pomeranz, Sudhakar M. Reddy

November 1993 **Proceedings of the 1993 IEEE/ACM international conference on Computer-aided design**

Full text available: [pdf\(981.19 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#)

**20 A symmetric version of the McEliece public-key cryptosystem**



A. Kh. Al Jabri

November 1997 **International Journal of Network Management**, Volume 7 Issue 6

Full text available: [pdf\(98.33 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

This article exploits the fact that linear codes can correct twice the number of erasures as that of errors, allowing reduction in code size and providing the same level of security. © 1997 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

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Results for "("blind signature")&lt;in&gt;metadata"

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IEEE JNL IEEE Journal or Magazine

IEE JNL IEE Journal or Magazine

IEEE CNF IEEE Conference Proceeding

IEE CNF IEE Conference Proceeding

IEEE STD IEEE Standard

[Modify Search](#)[»](#) Check to search only within this results setDisplay Format:  Citation  Citation & Abstract

Select Article Information

**1. RSA-based partially blind signature with low computation**

Hung-Yu Chien; Jinn-Ke Jan; Yuh-Min Tseng;

Parallel and Distributed Systems, 2001. ICPADS 2001. Proceedings. Eighth International Conference on 26-29 June 2001 Page(s):385 - 389

[AbstractPlus](#) | Full Text: [PDF\(388 KB\)](#) IEEE CNF**2. A novel blind signature scheme possessed with dual protections**

Jen-Rong Chen, J.; An-Pin Chen; Wen-Mao Lin, R.;

Security Technology, 2003. Proceedings. IEEE 37th Annual 2003 International Camahan Conference on 14-16 Oct. 2003 Page(s):123 - 127

[AbstractPlus](#) | Full Text: [PDF\(1393 KB\)](#) IEEE CNF**3. A new efficient ID-based proxy blind signature scheme**

'Weimin Lang; Yunmeng Tan; Zongkai Yang; Gan Liu; Bing Peng;

Computers and Communications, 2004. Proceedings. ISCC 2004. Ninth International Symposium on Volume 1, 28 June-1 July 2004 Page(s):407 - 411 Vol.1

[AbstractPlus](#) | Full Text: [PDF\(372 KB\)](#) IEEE CNF**4. Improved user efficient blind signatures**

Zuhua Shao;

Electronics Letters

Volume 36, Issue 16, 3 Aug. 2000 Page(s):1372 - 1374

[AbstractPlus](#) | Full Text: [PDF\(308 KB\)](#) IEE JNL**5. On the robustness of the subspace method for blind signature waveform estimation in asynchronous**

Yunpeng Cheng; Yueming Cai;

Communication Technology Proceedings, 2000. WCC - ICCT 2000. International Conference on Volume 2, 21-25 Aug. 2000 Page(s):1121 - 1125 vol.2

[AbstractPlus](#) | Full Text: [PDF\(292 KB\)](#) IEEE CNF**6. Fast blind signature waveform tracking under imperfect carrier recovery in DS-CDMA systems**

Zheng Zhao; Qinye Yin; Aigang Feng; Ke Deng;

Vehicular Technology Conference, 2002. VTC Spring 2002. IEEE 55th

Volume 3, 6-9 May 2002 Page(s):1215 - 1218 vol.3

[AbstractPlus](#) | Full Text: [PDF\(370 KB\)](#) IEEE CNF

- 7. The unlinkability of randomization-enhanced Chaum's blind signature scheme  
Zichen Li;  
Parallel and Distributed Processing Symposium, 2003. Proceedings. International  
22-26 April 2003 Page(s):5 pp.  
[AbstractPlus](#) | Full Text: [PDF\(259 KB\)](#) IEEE CNF
  
- 8. ID-based proxy blind signature  
Zheng Dong; Huang Zheng; Kefei Chen; Weidong Kou;  
Advanced Information Networking and Applications, 2004. AINA 2004. 18th International Conference on  
Volume 2, 29-31 March 2004 Page(s):380 - 383 Vol.2  
[AbstractPlus](#) | Full Text: [PDF\(241 KB\)](#) IEEE CNF
  
- 9. User efficient blind signatures  
Chun-I Fan; Chin-Laung Lei;  
Electronics Letters  
Volume 34, Issue 6, 19 March 1998 Page(s):544 - 546  
[AbstractPlus](#) | Full Text: [PDF\(416 KB\)](#) IEE JNL
  
- 10. Low-computation blind signature schemes based on quadratic residues  
Chun-I Fan; Chin-Laung Lei;  
Electronics Letters  
Volume 32, Issue 17, 15 Aug. 1996 Page(s):1569 - 1570  
[AbstractPlus](#) | Full Text: [PDF\(280 KB\)](#) IEE JNL
  
- 11. Efficient blind signature scheme based on quadratic residues  
Fan, C.-I.; Lei, C.-L.;  
Electronics Letters  
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